

Weekly North Carolina Standard

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North-Carolina Standard
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK L. WILSON, Associate Editor.

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The Standard.
RALEIGH, SATURDAY, NOV. 6, 1858.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS,
AND
AUTHORIZED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Opposition North and South.

In New York as in Pennsylvania, the administration of Mr. Buchanan has had to contend not only with the Black Republicans and Know Nothings, but with the Douglas and Forney men, under the name of anti-Lecomptonites. Constantly proclaiming that Kansas is a dead issue—that the whole question has been settled by the people of Kansas themselves by their rejection of Lecompton, these men nevertheless oppose and denounce the administration, and thus show their insincerity and treachery. They are warring, not upon the Lecompton constitution, but on Mr. Buchanan and the South. Their very life is agitation; and this agitation against our Constitutional rights, as Mr. Calhoun foretold in his last speech in the Senate eight years ago, "will go to its end."

In nearly every Congressional District in New York these anti-Lecomptonites have been at work. The following extract from a New York paper as to two Districts, tells the story as to the whole State:

"In the fifth District Mr. Maclay the present Democratic member is a candidate for re-election. He is a gentleman of ability, cultivation and personal character. Being a rigid party supporter of the Administration, the opponents of the Lecompton policy have nominated Philip Hamilton, Esq., a Democrat, who sympathizes with Senator Douglas against him. Mr. H. is a man of position and character, and will receive the support of the Republicans, and probably of many Americans, though the latter have a candidate, Mr. G. C. Deane in the field.

In the Brooklyn District there is a variety of candidates, sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious. Mr. George Taylor, the present incumbent, receives the active support of the administration, while Mr. E. C. Litchfield is the candidate of the disaffected Democrats. Mr. James Humphrey is the candidate of the Republicans, and Mr. E. T. Backhouse of the Americans. Personally, they are all men of good character and of fair abilities."

In the fifth District Mr. Hamilton, "a Democrat who sympathizes with Senator Douglas," opposes "a rigid party supporter of the administration," and in the Brooklyn District Mr. Litchfield "is the candidate of the disaffected" or anti-Lecompton "Democrats." In the Westchester District John B. Haskin, anti-Lecompton Democrat, was a candidate for re-election. He voted against the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution. John McKoon, formerly U. S. District Attorney for New York, and who was removed by Mr. Buchanan for his interference in the New York City elections last year, made a speech for Haskin on Saturday evening last, in the course of which he said:

"Mr. Buchanan has shown himself true to his old federal instincts. What I am struggling for now is to cut the Democratic party loose from him. If the Democratic party does not let him go, he will drag it down into the abyss as sure as we live."

Of course Mr. McKoon is a violent anti-Lecompton man, and goes with Douglas and Forney. But Mr. Haskin spoke for himself at the same meeting, and in the course of his remarks said—
"But he [John Van Buren] has sold himself, as Mr. Buchanan [to the South, and now let the South take care of him. I ask not the South to take care of me."

Again, Mr. Senator Seward, who is the head and life of the Black Republican party, and who has dilated time and again upon the Lecompton "outrage," made a speech at Rochester on the 25th of last month, in which he reiterated his abolition principles, and unfolded his plans for surrounding and destroying the institution of slavery. In this speech he maintains that the issue between the North and the South is whether the latter shall be free territory or the former slaveholding; or in other words, he declares that the contest shall go on until slavery is abolished in the States. He says he does not mean that this is to be done in any other way "than through the action of the several States, co-operating with the federal government, and all acting in strict conformity with their respective constitutions."—That is, the South is to be destroyed within the forms of the Constitution. Mr. Seward adds that there is only one way in which this work can be fully commenced and carried out, and that is by "permanently dislodging the Democratic party from the government." He then goes on to argue that the Democratic party is "inextricably committed to the designs of the slaveholder," and that its very constitution "commits it to execute all the designs of the slaveholders." This clear-headed, cold-blooded, malignant leader of the abolitionists does not pause to consider details; but though, like others of the opposition in all parts of the country, he makes capital out of the "extravagance" of the administration and urges still greater bounties and still greater "protection" to what is called "American industry," he makes the cause of anti-slavery paramount, and looks forward to the overthrow of the national Democratic party as the first step towards the consummation of his purposes.

"Down with Mr. Buchanan," says McKoon, the Democratic anti-Lecomptonite, in New York; "down with Mr. Buchanan and the national Democratic party," says Mr. Seward, the leader of the abolitionists; "down with Mr. Buchanan," is the echo which is returned to McKoon, and Seward, and Forney from the ultra Know Nothings of the South! Washington Hunt, of New York, an old line Whig of some distinction, has just advised his friends in that State to unite with the Black Republicans to defeat the administration—that administration which, as John B. Haskin, the anti-Lecomptonite, says has "sold" itself to the South; and the Raleigh Register publishes Mr. Hunt's letter and expresses its "sincere hope" that "his invocation for a united opposition against the present profligate administration will meet with a cordial response from every man to whom it is addressed." That is, the Raleigh Register advised the old line Whigs and Know Nothings in that State to vote the union, or fusion, or Black Republican ticket against the Democratic ticket! No doubt they did so on Tuesday last, and the probability is that the Black Republicans have carried the State. Of course, as the Register advised its friends to act thus, it will rejoice over the Black Republican triumph which they have thus assisted in achieving.

Can it be possible, with such men as Haskin, Forney, Seward, Hunt, Greeley, and Webb bearing down upon us with the determination to limit slavery and then destroy it, that we are to be divided here at home? We will soon know. 1860 will tell the story of Southern union against aggression, or of Southern division and disaster.

SPECIE IN THE UNITED STATES.—Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for November, has some statistics of interest on this subject, from which we gather the following facts: In 1831 there was about \$77,000,000 of specie in the United States. From that time up to 1849 the production of our mines was \$13,811,206, the imports of specie \$242,239,061, and the exports \$180,596,664, leaving in the country in 1849 \$111,453,603. In 1849 we began to receive gold from California, and from 1849 to 1857 inclusive, the amount of coinage at our Mints of gold and silver, was \$426,349,428. During this period the export of our coin has been \$278,477,120, leaving a balance in our favor of \$147,872,308; making, with the amount in circulation in 1849, the sum of \$269,325,911 as the specie circulation of the United States in 1857.

In addition to this the Commissioners at Castle Garden, New York, where three-fourths of the immigrants into the Union arrive, have ascertained that the specie brought by them averages \$100 per head, which they admit they have in their possession. The number of immigrants that have arrived since 1843 is 3,653,460, which at \$100 each, would give the enormous sum of \$365,346,000, or a sum equal to the product of California. This is assumed to be ample to cover all unreported outgoes from the country.

The mixed circulation of the country has nearly doubled since 1843, but it is mostly in specie. The paper has increased \$20,000,000, but the specie has risen \$100,000,000.

VIRGINIA.—The Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor, will assemble in Petersburg on the 1st of next month. Meanwhile the strife between portions of the party as to who shall be the nominee, continues. This is to be regretted. We feel sure, however, that after the nomination shall have been made all portions of the party, forgetting their personal preferences, will rally to the standard of Democracy. The Richmond Enquirer is exceedingly hostile to Mr. Letcher, and is doing all it can to prevent his nomination. That paper of Wednesday says:

"We admit that we have never regarded Mr. Letcher as one of those 'plant sons of earth,' who can pluck his brightest laurels from the grasp of adversity. There are, indeed, few such men in the nation or in a generation. But we have considered him an industrious statesman, capable, by means of patience and perseverance, of supplying, to a considerable extent, the disadvantages of a mediocre intellect and a limited education, and thus obtaining and maintaining, in adversity and prosperity, the medium level of respectable success."

This "Tribune of the People" (of Virginia) thus sketches "honest John Letcher," "Mediocre intellect and a limited education!" What presumption in "honest John" not to have acquired a finished classical education!

But what will the Enquirer say after the Convention, provided Mr. Letcher should be the nominee?

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES.—In 1852 the number of pounds of sugar imported into the United States was 456,774,133, the number of pounds exported from the United States 12,655,469, and the New Orleans report of crops of the United States, 260,201,700 pounds; making 704,320,364 pounds as the annual consumption of the article by the inhabitants of the United States for that year. In 1857 the imports rose to 776,149,999 pounds, owing to the large falling off in our own crop, and the number of pounds consumed was 834,711,257. France, with a population of 36,000,000, consumes 150,000 tons of sugar, or 9 pounds to each inhabitant; Great Britain, with a population of 28,400,000, consumes 360,000 tons, or 28½ pounds to each inhabitant; and the United States, with a population of 27,000,000, consumes 392,000 tons, or 31½ pounds to each inhabitant. So it is seen the inhabitants of the United States use their full share of this delicious and wholesome article. Wholesome, did we say? Yes, nothing is more wholesome than pure sugar. Use it yourselves, readers, and let the children have it, instead of burnt and painted candies, which are always more or less injurious. The meaning of the old saying that sugar rotted the children's teeth, was, that it lightened the parent's pocket.

Thanksgiving Day.

It will be seen by the Proclamation of His Excellency Gov. Bragg, in our paper to-day, that he has designated Thursday, the 25th instant, as Thanksgiving Day in North Carolina.

The Governors of Rhode Island and New Jersey have appointed the 18th instant, and the Governor of Maine the 25th as Thanksgiving Days in those States respectively.

Table of Taxes.

The following table of taxes in the different States, prepared by Col. John H. Wheeler, will be found interesting and useful. We copy it from the New York Times of 27th September.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1858.

AN INTERESTING TABLE—TAXES OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.—There seems to be a great diversity of opinion as to which of the States of the American Union is the most burdened with taxation, and which the least. The question lately arose here in the course of official investigation, and Col. Wheeler, of the Interior Department, undertook to prepare a table—the first of the kind, perhaps, ever made—and I am permitted to present, below, the result of his labors. From this table, comprising eighteen of the States, it appears that North Carolina pays less tax, per capita, than either of her sisters, it being only 52 cents for each individual annually—while the tax of the State of Maine, the highest in the list, amounts to \$3 per head. The whole eighteen States, with a population of 14,569,729, pay, annually, \$25,055,129—being an average of \$1.724 each.

STATES.	STATE.	COUNTY.	SCHOOL.	POOR.	ROAD.	ALL OTHERS.	TOTAL.	POPULATION.	PAID BY EACH.
Alabama, . . .	\$428,600	\$202,960	\$7,519	\$2,904	\$3,000	\$13,020	\$66,346	771,623	\$0.86
Connecticut, . .	87,947	1,101	48,669	80,444	80,117	288,065	666,343	370,793	1.53
Florida,	58,616	93,699	105			2,876	87,445	97	
Georgia,	292,707	156,061	15,728	14,087	1,388	42,571	522,842	906,185	61
Indiana,	552,463	449,616	96,736	54,888	171,554	58,133	1,383,360	988,416	1.39
Maine,	381,911	141,705	234,842	102,747	563,887	827,945	1,768,037	583,169	3.00
Mississippi, . .	779,163	436,993	31,106	7,461	4,698	80,979	1,340,400	606,526	2.21
N. Hampshire, .	77,318	84,854	144,178	150,745	250,913	300,993	908,996	817,976	2.85
New Jersey, . .	190,685	62,706	54,551	119,614	119,614	171,800	483,555	512,221	1.22
New York, . . .	114,088	144,189	43,340	66,162	660	87,906	455,348	869,039	5.23
N. Carolina, . .	1,536,662	1,689,312	840,066	558,757	816,807	847,891	6,089,455	2,311,786	2.63
Pennsylvania, .	16,951	56,036	45,587	29,677	198,559	347,111	147,545	147,545	2.35
Rhode Island, .	873,421	56,036	45,587	29,677	198,559	347,111	147,545	147,545	2.35
S. Carolina, . .	74,936	35,055	88,980	90,800	247,801	149,763	719,414	314,120	2.28
Texas,	138,533	3,578	88,980	90,800	247,801	149,763	719,414	314,120	2.28
Vermont,	368,642	929,285	45,497	110,977	1,126,852	1,421,661	8,097,394	21	
Virginia,	93,982	151,835	75,980	9,194	72,103	167,455	570,469	305,391	1.56
Wisconsin, . . .									
Total, 18 States, .							\$25,055,129	14,569,729	

The Elections on Tuesday last.

The returns from New York indicate the election of E. D. Morgan, Black Republican candidate for Governor, by twenty to thirty thousand majority.—The Black Republicans claim twenty-seven out of the thirty-three members of Congress, and it seems to be conceded by the Democrats that they have lost five members of Congress. Cochrane and Sickles, Democrats, are elected from New York City. The other members from the City belong to the opposition.

New York City has given Mr. Parker, the Democratic candidate for Governor, 19,400 majority—a Democratic loss of about 4,000. John Kelly, formerly a Democratic member of Congress, has been elected Sheriff of New York City by ten thousand majority.

The Legislature is Black Republican.

The Black Republicans have carried every thing in Massachusetts. Banks is re-elected Governor, and all the Congressmen are abolitionists. One of the few green spots in this waste of abolitionism is the election of Caleb Cushing, national Democrat, to the Legislature.

New Jersey has elected two black Republicans, one independent Democrat, and probably one sound Democrat to Congress. But the chances are that the delegation is fusion or black Republican. The Legislature, it is thought, is black Republican.

The returns from Delaware are not full, but they indicate a Democratic triumph. The Democratic State ticket is said to have been elected, and the Legislature and the member of Congress, it is said, are Democrats.

In Michigan the whole black Republican delegation to Congress is elected. The State is reported to have gone by a large majority for the abolitionists.

As far as heard from in Wisconsin Dunn, Democrat, was 935 ahead. That is all we know about it. If Mr. Dunn is a good Democrat, we wish him a glorious victory—but we fear the fusion, anti-Lecompton feeling in all that region.

The returns from Illinois are confused and by no means full. Fifteen thousand votes were polled in Chicago, of which the black Republicans obtained a majority of one thousand over the Douglas men. But 246 administration or anti-Douglas votes were polled in the City. The partisans of Douglas have made large gains, and as far as heard from the Legislature stood 46 black Republicans, 43 Douglas Democrats, and 10 doubtful. A telegraphic despatch to Forney's Philadelphia Press states that Senator Douglas has triumphed, having a majority of the Legislature.

DUPLIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR will be held in Keenansville on next Friday, the 5th inst. Wm. A. Allen, Esq., is to deliver the address, and the public may rely upon hearing something good.—*Goldboro' Tribune.*

We acknowledge invitations to attend the Duplin, Cumberland, and Mecklenburg Fairs, all of which took place this week, and regret that it was not in our power to attend either of them.

It is not easy to estimate the benefits of State and County Fairs. They improve the soil, the crops, and stock of all kinds; they encourage handicraft, the fine arts of painting, music, sculpture, and architecture, as well as all kinds of mechanical skill; they promote industry on the farm, in the workshop, in the studio, in the office, by the domestic fireside, in the household, producing new things and reforming and remoulding old, thus adding in almost every way to the comfort, the convenience and the wealth of the State. Let them be encouraged; and let us all labor in this way, and in all honorable ways, to make our good old State what she ought to be among her sisters.

LEFT NEWBURN.—Judge Heath left our town this morning, for Trenton, where he will enter upon his duties in opening the Fall Term of the Superior Court for Jones county to-day. His Honor had a hard time of it here last week, but we understand his duties will be quite light at Jones, as there is nothing much on the docket. We learned from a member of the Special Court of that county, who was on a visit here last week, that the county and superior courts would both come off in that county this week, and would not be likely to occupy more than four days.—*Newbern Progress.*

The members of the bar and the presses of the Newbern Circuit speak in high terms of the manner in which Judge Heath has discharged his duties.

NEWBURN NEW ERA.—The proprietors of this paper, in their last issue, offer one-half of their establishment for sale. The share offered is that of D. Davies, Esq., who is desirous of obtaining a situation as Foreman in some book, newspaper or jobbing establishment in this or any other State. Mr. Davies is an excellent workman, and has had great experience in his business. The New Era is a Democratic journal, well printed, and ought to have a good circulation. The opening would no doubt be a good one for an industrious and enterprising young man.

TURNER'S ALMANAC FOR 1859.—We are under obligations to the publisher, Mr. Turner, for a copy of his Almanac for the year 1859.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE'S LETTER ON ILLINOIS POLITICS.

VERSAILLES, Kentucky Oct. 4, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I received this morning your letter of the 28th and 29th ult., written as chairman of the democratic State committee of Illinois, also one from Mr. V. Hickox, who informs me that he is a member of the same committee. My absence from home will account for the delay of this answer.

In these letters I said that I am reported to have expressed a desire that Mr. Douglas shall defeat Mr. Lincoln in their contest for a seat in the Senate of the United States, and a willingness to visit Illinois and make public speeches in aid of such result; and if these reports are true I am invited to deliver addresses at certain points in the State.

The rumor of my desire to visit Illinois and address the people in the present canvass is without foundation. I did not propose to leave Kentucky for the purpose of mingling in the political discussions of other States. The two or three speeches which I delivered recently in this State rested on peculiar grounds which I need not now discuss.

The other rumor, that you refer to is true. I have often in conversation expressed the wish that Mr. Douglas may succeed over his republican competitor. But it is due to candor to say that this preference is not founded on his course at the late session of Congress, and would not exist if I supposed it would be construed as an endorsement of the attitude which he has taken to assume towards his party, or of all the positions he has taken in the present canvass. It is not necessary to enlarge on these things. I will only add that my preference rests mainly on these considerations: That the Kansas question is practically ended—that Mr. Douglas, in recent speeches has explicitly declared his adherence to the regular democratic party organization—that he has refused to give up the rights of the Illinois democracy and the most formidable opponent in that State of the republican party, and that on more than one occasion during his public life he has defended the Union of the States and the rights of the States with fidelity, courage, and great ability.

I have not desired to say anything upon this or any other subject about which there is difference of view, or of all political family, but I did not feel at liberty to decline an answer to the courteous letter of your committee.

With cordial wishes for the harmony of the Illinois democracy, and the hope that your great and growing State, which has never yet given a sectional vote, may continue true to our constitutional Union, I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Hon. JOHN MOORE, Chairman of the Committee.

[Correspondence of the Newbern Daily Progress.]

RALEIGH, Oct. 29, 1858.

DEAR PROGRESS: The late Fair was a great success, in what light soever it be considered. And to old North Carolina be all the honor for the effort. Last year we heard of complaints from Virginia (of South Carolina I have nothing to say) because our Fair was held on the same week with hers. She complained of being excluded. If the two Fairs would not conflict with great things might not be done. Well, our people changed the time to accommodate Virginia, and what was the result? Why Virginia stood off—she sent scarcely an article to the exhibition, and very few of her people condescended to pay us even a visit. And now we hear on all sides of a rush to the Petersburg Fair! So it is, and so we go. Mr. Whitford's Fair was so well represented here last week; and she gained some credit for herself. The worthy president of your road, Mr. Whitford—a sterling friend of the Old North State always, and of progress generally—contributed his share by his presence and his splendid exhibition of jewelry, made entirely from North Carolina materials. Mr. Whitford's Fair was so well represented here last week; and she gained some credit for herself. The worthy president of your road, Mr. Whitford—a sterling friend of the Old North State always, and of progress generally—contributed his share by his presence and his splendid exhibition of jewelry, made entirely from North Carolina materials.

From the South Carolinian.

DOUGLAS AND HIS CONVERTS.

MR. EDITOR: "Slavery cannot exist in a Territory without legislative protection from the Territory. You may take slaves there, but you cannot hold them as slaves without a law of the Territory to enable you to do so. So you may take a wild horse into the Territory, but you cannot keep him there unless you alter and hold him!" This is Mr. Douglas's doctrine and admirable dictum, he is sustained by many distinguished personages and presses of the South! Let us admit Mr. D.'s analogy. I take a wild horse into the Territory—he breaks away from me and runs at large. Now, according to Douglas, I cannot reclaim him and force him into my service without a law of the Territory authorizing me to do so. Any man may take possession of the horse, and hold him in spite of me, if I cannot produce a territorial law that confirms my title to him! Ergo, there can be no right of property in a Territory, until it is defined by a statute! Consequently there can be no law at all in a Territory until a legislative body is established in the Territory! This is the Douglas doctrine fairly extended. To call it *quaterboogery* is to dignify it. I have rather too much self-respect to discuss it gravely.

SENEX.

SENATOR HAMMOND AND JUDGE DOUGLAS.—The last Charleston Mercury says: "Senator Hammond has been quoted in Northern papers as sympathizing with and favoring Senator Douglas in Illinois, and desiring his re-election to the Senate. We are authorized to say that this is a mistake. He has said and done nothing to justify such assertions."

The Salem Press says that there is a majority of over a thousand "Whig" votes in this Congressional District. This is saying a great deal for a party generally considered as defunct, but very little for the late Honorable Richard C. Puryear, who was buried under a Democratic majority of upwards of seven hundred votes at the last election.—*Western Sentinel.*

BY JAMES BUCHANAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A Proclamation.

Whereas, information has reached me from sources which I cannot disregard, that certain persons in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, are making a third attempt to set on foot a military expedition within their territory against Nicaragua, a foreign State, with which they are at peace. In order to raise money for equipping and maintaining this expedition, persons connected therewith, as I have reason to believe, have issued and sold bonds and other contracts pledging the public land of Nicaragua and the transit route through its territory as a security for their redemption and fulfillment.

The hostile design of this expedition is rendered manifest by the fact that these bonds and contracts can be of no possible value to their holders, unless the present government of Nicaragua shall be overthrown by force. Besides, the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of that government in the United States has issued a notice, in pursuance of his instructions, dated on the 27th instant, forbidding the citizens or subjects of any nation, except passengers intending to proceed through Nicaragua by the way of the ocean to sea, to enter its territory without a regular passport, signed by the proper minister or consul-general of the republic resident in the country from whence they shall have departed. Such persons, with this exception, "will be stopped and compelled to return by the same conveyance that took them to the country." These circumstances, the inference is irresistible that persons engaged in this expedition will leave the United States with hostile purposes against Nicaragua. They cannot, under the guise which they have assumed, that they are peaceful emigrants, conceal their real intentions, and especially when they know, in advance, that their landing will be resisted, and can only be accomplished by the use of force. This expedition was successfully resorted to previous to the last expedition, and the vessel in which those composing it were conveyed to Nicaragua, obtained a clearance from the collector of the port of Mobile. Although, after a careful examination, no arms or munitions of war were discovered on board, yet, when they arrived in Nicaragua they were found to be armed and equipped and immediately commenced hostilities.

The leaders of former illegal expeditions of the same character have openly expressed their intention to renew hostilities against Nicaragua. One of them, who has already been twice expelled from Nicaragua, has invited, through the public newspapers, American citizens to emigrate to that republic, and has designated Mobile as the place of rendezvous and departure, and San Juan del Norte as the port to which they are bound. This person, who has renounced his allegiance to the United States, and claims to be President of Nicaragua, has given notice to the collector of the port of Mobile that two or three hundred of these emigrants will be prepared to embark from that port about the middle of November.

For these and other good reasons, and for the purpose of saving American citizens who may have been honestly deluded into the belief that they are about to proceed to Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants, if any such there be, from the disastrous consequences to which they will be exposed, I, Jas. Buchanan, President of the United States, have thought it fit to issue this my proclamation enjoining upon all officers of the government, civil and military, in their respective spheres, to be vigilant, active, and faithful in suppressing these illegal enterprises, and in carrying out their standing instructions to that effect; exhorting all good citizens, by their respect for the laws and their regard for the peace and welfare of the country, to aid the efforts of the public authorities in the discharge of their duties.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to this proclamation.

Done at the City of Washington, the thirtieth day [] of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-third.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President: LEWIS, Cass, Secretary of State.

SIXTH ANNUAL STATE FAIR OF VIRGINIA.—Eager to participate in the great gala, all entitled to the privilege were on the Fair grounds at an early hour yesterday morning. It being the first day, and only judges, officers and members, with their families, and invited guests, entitled to admission, the crowd was comparatively small, but yet much larger than any anticipated under the circumstances. The weather, which always exerts such a controlling influence on the success of the Fair, was exceedingly pleasant, although not a ray of sunshine was observable during the day. The skies were overcast, but until mid-day no rain fell, and the temperature was of that truly bracing, invigorating character which, should ever characterize November, generally no less heavenly than its immediate predecessor—brilliant and glorious October. A prominent and very beautiful feature, observable in the splendid scenery which the grounds presented was the large and brilliant attendance of ladies. From every portion of North Carolina and Virginia, we were pleased to recognize many of the fairest daughters which the two States can boast, and the interest they manifested in the Exhibition, as well as the intelligent comments they submitted, were no less characteristic of their patriotism than most excellent good sense.—*Petersburg Express.*

THE FAIR.—Yesterday the grand opening of the State Exhibition took place, and was in every respect a thorough success. The cattle, horses, machinery, implements, products &c. more than filled the space which had been appropriated for their exhibition.—We refrain from commenting upon the stock and articles this morning, for so numerous and deserving are they all that were to attempt it, we would be sure to find it an almost endless work.—*Petersburg Press.*

HON. PHILIP WHITE.—The following is translated from *Artisan's Weekly*, Oct. 23:

"Mr. Philip White, a true representative of liberty, of civilization and of the progressive principles which pervade the North American Union, has been relieved as Minister resident of the United States in Ecuador by another gentleman of equal grade; and on his retirement, he leaves behind no sentiment of discord nor of diplomatic scandal, as has unfortunately been the case with others—but feelings of profound regret pervade this community on his departure from among us—a regret proportioned to the refined grade of the principles he inculcates as to his noble probity, and to a character essentially pacific, republican, popular and social. Devoted to the great cause of Democracy, always a friend of the people, and an uncompromising advocate of truth and of justice; he has given the most unequivocal proofs during the five years he has sojourned among us—that he has properly understood and most honorably fulfilled the laudable purposes which his, among other truly enlightened and liberal governments, have in view in sending representatives abroad, who, like Mr. White, are not only the recipients of the respect and admiration of their own, but conciliate the warmest sympathies of the governments and the people where they reside. This tribute from the citizens of Quito, is, we can assure Mr. White, the sincere and loyal expression of their esteem and high regard for his distinguished merits, not empty eulogy nor diplomatic compliment."

Rev. Isaiah Huntley, of Vermont, has been indicted for forgery, in getting up evidence for procuring land warrants. (He was one of the pious "three thousand" who felt called upon to protest against the wickedness of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.—*Boston Post.*

Health of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 1.—There were seven interments to-day, including four deaths from yellow fever.

Deaths of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—There was some frost experienced last night in the suburbs of this city.—The deaths by fever yesterday were 24.

Yellow Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 1.—The total number of deaths from yellow fever during the past week were 24.